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SPECIAL SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE IS GETTING BUSY

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 17.—Suffrage for women looms up as the first big stumbling block in the way of smooth progress for the extraordinary session of the fourth legislature, convened at noon yesterday by Governor Larrazolo.

Prior to the assembling of the lawmakers there was hope that all obstacles had been smoothed out, and that the passage of the joint resolution ratifying the national suffrage amendment would be little more than a perfunctory act of recording the required number of favorable votes. But by Sunday evening there were indications in evidence that opposition was developing and by Monday morning at 10 o'clock the opposition appeared to be organized.

Dan Padilla, of Bernalillo, one of the leaders of the opposition, declares that he has 26 votes, pledged against the resolution. The suffrage supporters say they believe Padilla is over-optimistic and that when the first comes it will be disclosed that the friends of the suffrage movement are strong enough to put the resolution through. The principal talk has been of the opposition in the house but it ought to be noted that the senate lacks a great deal of being of one mind on the question. The only difference is that the opposition senators are having little to say as to their views.

House joint resolution No. 1 introduced by Barnes of Bernalillo, is the resolution which is supported by the republican organization and by Gov. Larrazolo. House joint resolution No. 2, also on suffrage, is introduced by Herbert and Melhorn, democrats of Chavez county. When the effort was being made to pass the suffrage resolution at the regular session, the democrats introduced their own resolution on the subject. All resolutions at that time were decisively beaten. The joint resolution in the senate was introduced by Reinburg of Doña Ana. The senate received and partially read a long letter from the Virginia branch of the Southern Women's League for the Rejection of the Anthony amendment. The letter reported that the Virginia senate had rejected the amendment, that the house would follow suit, and urged the New Mexico law-givers also to reject. Vice President Emma Wilson Morris, vice president of the league, was the signer of the letter. It was referred to the committee on constitutional amendments.

It was a little after 4 o'clock when the senate and house resumed work after the recess which began about 1:45. Identical bills and one resolution were introduced in senate and house, ordered translated and printed and referred to the several committees. It was promised that the printing of the bills in English would be finished by 10 o'clock this morning, so that the members and committees would begin actual study of the measures. All bills in the house were introduced by Barnes of Bernalillo. In the senate they were introduced as follows: Numbers 1, 2 and 3 by Mirabal, of Valencia; numbers 4, 5 and 6 by Ramon Sanchez, of Taos; numbers 7 and 8 by Tully, of the 15th district, counties of Lincoln, Otero, Socorro and Torrance; number 9 by Emiliano Lucero, of Rio Arriba and Sandoval; number 10 by Gallegos of San Miguel.

All senators are now present except Skene, of Eddy, and Smith of Union. Both are democrats. Senator Skene wrote that on account of serious illness in his family, it would be impossible for him to attend. In the house, the following are still absent: Coe Howard, democrat of Portales, representative of Doña Ana and Roosevelt counties; W. L. Rutherford, democrat of Otero; Maj. W. H. H. Llewellyn, republican, of Doña Ana county.

The first record vote in the house resulted from Barnes' motion to increase the steering committee from 6 to 11 members and to refer all bills to that committee. Clancy, of Santa Fe, moved to table the motion, and his motion was carried by 33 to 12. Democrats voted in favor of Clancy's motion.

Senate Bill No. 1, by Mirabal, provides more help for the adjutant general's office, on account of the reorganization of the national guard. For the 9th fiscal year the appropriation is made: For salary of an assistant adjutant general, \$1,696.66; for salary of filing clerk, \$1,000; for additional contingent expense \$1,500. For the 9th fiscal year the appropriation is: For salary of assistant adjutant general, \$2,000.00; for salary of filing clerk, \$1,200; for additional contingent expenses, \$1,500.00.

Senate Bill No. 2, by Mirabal, makes a deficiency appropriation to pay the back salaries of the officers and employees. For the commissioner, from Sept. 1, 1919 to Feb. 4, 1920, \$1,540; for the chief clerk for the same period \$790; for contingent expenses of the office, same period, \$111.43.

Senate Bill No. 3, by Mirabal, authorizes the new county of Hidalgo to

make a special levy to create a fund to pay for the transcribing of the records from the counties from which Hidalgo was cut out.

Senate Bill No. 4, by Ramon Sanchez, authorizes the governor to call out the militia or national guard whenever such organizations are needed, and to pay all necessary expenses including compensation, maintenance, equipment and transportation. Such expenses are to be paid on itemized vouchers of the adjutant general approved by the governor. The governor may direct the state treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness in sums as may be needed, the form of the certificates to be prescribed by the attorney general. The certificates are to run 5 years, and to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent.

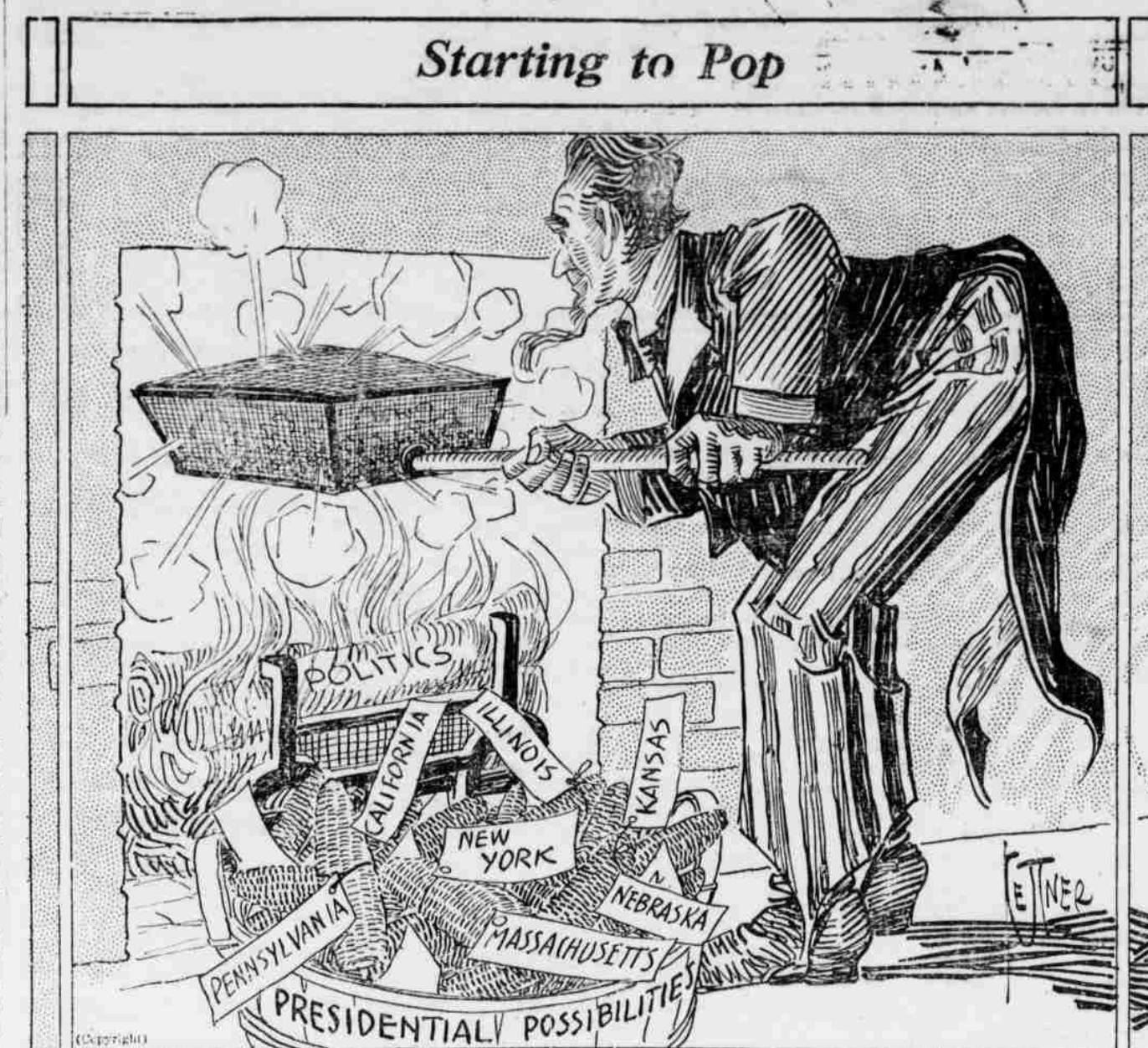
They may be sold in any one or all of the three following ways: 1. At public sale, after having been publicly advertised, to the best and highest bidder, for not less than par and accrued interest. 2. Sale to federal reserve banks, without advertisement for bids at a rate of interest not greater than 4 per cent. 3. At private sale, when the state treasurer may invest any of the permanent funds in the certificates. The proceeds are to go into the "protection fund." There is authorized a special levy of one-half mill on the dollar, the proceeds to go into the "protection interest fund" for the payment of interest and principal. When there is not sufficient money in this fund, the auditor is authorized to draw a warrant for such amount as may be needed, from some other fund, not otherwise appropriated, to fund to be made later. There is the restriction that no certificates shall be issued when the amount outstanding in certificates is greater than \$500,000.

Senate Bill No. 5, by Ramon Sanchez, relates to public health employees. It provides that whenever in the opinion of the commissioner of health additional employees are needed, the county or municipal health officers may put on such additional employees who shall be paid from the county or municipal "health fund." Boards of commissioners of the several counties are authorized to make a special levy of not more than 1 mill on the dollar on all taxable property exclusive of property in incorporated cities, towns and villages; and the governing authorities of incorporated cities, towns and villages, may certify to their boards of county commissioners a levy of not to exceed one mill on the dollar.

Senate Bill No. 6, by Ramon Sanchez, makes appropriation to cover the expenses of the special session.

Senate Bill No. 7, by Tully, is entitled, "The New Mexico Soldier Settlement Act." The board is to consist of three members, to be appointed by the governor, with the approval of the senate. The term of office of the members is to be 6 years, but the first board is to have appointment made for 2, 4 and 6 years respectively. Not more than two members shall be from one political party and all three members shall live at the capital, dividing all their time to the work of the board, except that a reasonable allowance shall be made annually for holidays. The governor is to designate one member to serve as president, another as secretary. The president is to receive \$3,600 per year, the other two members \$3,000 a year each. Allowance is to be made for traveling expenses and office expenses. The board will have power to employ such assistants, clerks, stenographers, surveyors, engineers, field men, architects, contractors and other persons as may be needed, and to fix their rates at pay. Provision is made for a bond issue of \$1,000,000 to be submitted for vote of the people at the next regular election, the proceeds—if the issue is authorized by the voters—to go into the "Soldier's Settlement Fund." The bonds are to be redeemable in 25 years, and bear interest at a rate not to exceed 4 1/2 per cent. The officer whose duty it is to make state levies must make a special levy to provide interest and a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds. The board will have power to secure land for the state, and to sell the land to soldier, sailor and marine applicants, on a payment of 5 per cent, the balance to be paid in installments running over a period of not more than 30 years, interest on deferred payments to be at a rate not exceeding 4 1/2 per cent. Title to the lands to remain in the state until the final payment is made, but the applicant is allowed to sell or transfer his interest in the land. Provisions are for installment payments are extended to applicant's widow, his children and his heirs. The board, with the approval of the government, may build irrigation projects and may co-operate with the federal government in the matter of settling former service men upon land.

Senate Bill No. 8, by Emiliano Lucero, authorizes the counties of Sierra and Grant to make a special levy for the building and maintenance of a road. Senate Bill No. 9, by Tully, authorizes Socorro county to make the same



kind of a levy.

Senate Bill No. 10, by Gallegos, is a new income tax bill. It specifically repeals chapter 123, of the session laws of 1919, which is the present income tax law. Net incomes of \$10,000 are in class 1; \$10,000 to \$20,000 in class 2; \$20,000 to \$30,000 in class 3; \$30,000 to \$40,000 in class 4; \$40,000 to \$50,000 in class 5; \$50,000 to \$100,000 in class 6; over \$100,000 in class 7. The first class pays 1 per cent; the second class pays 1 per cent, on the first 10 and 1 1/2 per cent, on the second; the third class pays the same as 1 and 2, plus 2 per cent on the third ten thousand; the fourth pays the same as the first three, plus 2 1/2 per cent, on the fourth ten thousand; the fifth pays the same as the first four, plus 3 per cent, on the fifth ten thousand; the sixth pays the same as the first five, plus 4 per cent, on the sixth ten thousand; the seventh pays the same as the sixth, plus 5 per cent, in excess of \$100,000.

CHANCES FOR SUFFRAGE BILL ARE BRIGHTER

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 18.—Suffrage of the income tax bill appeared certain through the developments of the morning session of the senate and house.

The senate received the three bills, which the house passed yesterday afternoon and then recessed until 2 o'clock. This afternoon the suffrage resolution will be favorably reported by the committee, as will the bill appropriating salary for an assistant general and filing clerk, additional contingent expenses and \$8,000 for construction of stables for horses for the cavalry squadron now being organized.

The opinion of senators is that the suffrage resolution will pass when called up Thursday, though the vote will be close.

House bill No. 10, carrying a deficiency appropriation for pay and expense of the soldier settlement board from September 1 to February 6, was passed by a vote of 28 to 12. All democrats voted against the bill, except Carter, of El Paso. All republicans voted for except Romo, of Guadalupe. The appropriation involved is not quite \$2500.

Vesley, of Grant said he believed the bill is unconstitutional because Baca, member of the house from Santa Fe, would receive \$750 salary as chief clerk of the board.

The income tax bill was reported from the committee with recommendation that it be not passed. Speaker Sedillo left the stand and made a plea for support of the measure. By unanimous consent it was made a special order for 3 o'clock this afternoon. Just before this report, motion was made to suspend the rules and advance the house bill to third reading preparatory to passage. This is the bill that merely repeals the existing income tax law. The motion was withdrawn when it was discovered that the bill was not introduced until yesterday afternoon, that legislation day did not end until noon, and bills cannot be passed the same day they are introduced.

One of the democratic leaders said the democrats all would vote for this bill, which practically insures its passage.

Suffrage supporters say now that they have enough votes to pass the resolution. However, this morning there were not enough republican votes to pass the resolution. Republican leaders desired to muster enough republican votes to secure a majority, but since this appears uncertain, it will be put through as a combination of the efforts of the two parties.

Starting to Pop

OPERATION OF SLOT MACHINES ILLEGAL

Attorney General Also Rules Against Use of Punch Boards

Santa Fe, Feb. 16.—Operation of punch boards or slot machines of any description is a violation of the New Mexico law against gambling. It is held in an opinion written by Attorney General O. O. Askren for the information of District Attorney Geo. R. Craig, of Albuquerque. The attorney general's positive and interesting views are in part as follows:

"The operation of a game of chance by whatever name known or however played, for money or anything of value, is denounced as a crime by chapter 110, session laws of 1917. Therefore, the concrete case mentioned in your letter of a machine in the form of a clock being operated by having a nickel deposited therein, and thereupon would pay sometimes one trade check and sometimes two trade checks, such checks being good only for candy and chewing gum, is a game of chance operated for a thing of value, and is denounced by our law as a crime.

"As to the punch boards mentioned in your letter, wherein they are operated by punching numbers from said boards, indicating what amount of candy shall be given according to the number, sometimes a smaller quantity and sometimes a larger quantity, being for the same amount of money paid, such amount demanding no chance, the operation of such board is a game of chance for something of value, and is denounced by our law as a form of gambling.

"All of such machines and punch boards, presumably used by the operator to stimulate trade, carry with them a percentage to the operator, and usually such devices furnish a much larger percentage to operator than the percentage in roulette, dice, games."

The chief law officer of the state declares that these very machines and punch boards are especially evil in their effect in that they invite children to gamble. As to the plea of the dealers that they have large stocks of candies which were bought with punch boards, and that to stop the operation of the device would cause serious loss, the opinion says:

"The claim of the business men in this respect is absurd and if they do not desist from gambling, then and in that event they should be vigorously prosecuted for their past violations of the law in this respect, because they are presumed to know the law, and when they started this nefarious business, they through a desire for pecuniary gain, not only caused children to flirt with the Goddess of Chance, but they themselves took a chance with the Goddess of Justice."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has sold its stock of merchandise, which it has maintained at Mountainair, N. W. Mexico, to the Mountainair Mercantile Company and all creditors of the said firm will govern themselves accordingly. This notice is given in compliance with the "Bulk Sales Law," of the State of New Mexico, and any creditors failing to file their claims within the period provided by law, will be barred herefrom in the future.

Farmers & Stockmen's Equity Exchange.
Mountainair, N. M.
February 14, 1920.

The City vs. the Country.
The city is a place where people must dwell—the country a place where people may live.—Evelyn.

PROHIBITION TO BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED SAYS AGENT LUCERO

Antonio Lucero, federal prohibition director for New Mexico, has issued a statement regarding his policy with reference to enforcing the federal dry law. The statement follows:

"As I am about to actively take up the work which rests upon me as federal prohibition director for New Mexico under the federal prohibition amendment and the laws enacted thereunder, it is well that I state at this time, through the medium of the press, what it is that I am to do.

"The work entrusted to me is great and very important. It is, I believe, the greatest piece of constructive work undertaken in years. It is work of the kind which those who were instrumental in bringing about the new policy, are anxious to see us do well and effectively.

"Even those who have not favored prohibition heretofore want to see it given a fair trial in order that they may see now the result.

"And the most of those who are at the present time uncompromisingly against prohibition are, nevertheless, law-abiding and desire to have the law carried out sanely but surely. The contrary of this proposition is the exception.

"The great majority of the people of this state, I feel confident in saying, will be with me in the work I have to do. For this reason and the others above mentioned, I am going to strive to do my work well and in that way prove worthy of the confidence which Commissioner Roper imposed in me in naming me prohibition director for New Mexico.

"The new law effects sudden and important changes in the manner in which many lines of business must be conducted, but I am of the opinion that in the great majority of cases business will honestly endeavor to come within the terms of the law. During this transition period I will be ready at all times to render any assistance possible in adjusting business relations to the new order of things.

"In short the law will not be enforced spasmodically and intermittently. I will adopt some definite and fixed policy and then I will carry it through certainly and surely, but sanely. I will not act hastily or ill-advisedly. I will first be sure of my ground and then I will proceed calmly and soberly. In other words I will try to perform my duties in a dignified way.

"Regarding state, county and even other federal officials, I want to say to them that I want to help them rather than to have them help me. If the law is being violated anywhere, I will give the local and state officials the first opportunity to correct the evil. If this is not done then I will proceed to do my duty and to do vigorously and in a fearless manner.

"My office will be in Albuquerque for the time being and all mail pertaining to duties of my office must be addressed to that postoffice in order that it may receive prompt attention."—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

REPORT FROM THE MOUNTED POLICE

The following list is sent out by the New Mexico Mounted Police headquarters at Las Vegas, under date of February 14:

On January 28th at French New Mexico Julian Ledoux arrested Isidoro Encinas charged with breaking in a house and stealing meat and other things. Was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At Socorro, New Mexico, on Dec. 26, Julian Ledoux arrested Agapito Velazquez on the charge of stealing clothing, shoes and meat from the Tolly Cattle Ranch. Pleading guilty and will be sentenced soon.

At Las Vegas, New Mexico, Jan. 27th Rafael G. Lucero arrested Dionicio Gonzales on a charge of theft. He was placed under \$500.00 bond to await action of Grand Jury.

At Las Vegas, New Mexico, Rafael G. Lucero arrested Antonio Gonzalez on the charge of Larceny. Placed under \$300.00 bond to await action of Grand Jury.

At Socorro, New Mexico Damian Padilla arrested Ben Foster, on the charge of cattle theft. Placed under \$1000.00 bond to await action of Grand Jury.

A Newkirk, New Mexico, F. S. Chavez arrested Jack and Doc Curry on the charge of larceny of sheep. Hearing was to be held on February 5th.

At Wagon Mound, New Mexico, on January 25th, Rafael G. Lucero arrested Belixandro Espinosa on the charge of carrying deadly weapon. He was fined \$50 and 60 days in jail.

At Texico, New Mexico, on January 25th, Morris & Fuqua were arrested for holding mules and horses for inspection.

At Chama, New Mexico, on February 2d, Andres Gandert arrested Macario Valdez for shooting a man.

At El Arroyo, New Mexico, Demetrio Esquel arrested J. P. Lenos for horse stealing. Turned over to Colorado authorities. Crime committed in Colorado.

At Picocho, New Mexico on Jan.

5th, F. F. Vigil arrested Lane Kasey for theft. Bound over to the action of the Grand Jury.

At San Isidro, New Mexico on Feb. 10th Rafael G. Lucero arrested Pedro Valencia on the charge of stealing a horse. Placed under \$500.00 bond and bound over to Grand Jury.

At Grants, New Mexico, Fred Sanchez arrested Federico Baca on the charge of Larceny. Case was settled. Fined \$70.00 and costs.

STATE BANKS GROWING

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 17.—State banks of New Mexico are now in excellent condition, "stronger and more able to meet all demands upon them," it is declared in State Bank Examiner James B. Read's annual report to Governor O. A. Larrazolo for the calendar year 1919. The report is dated as of January 2, but is just issued from the press. During the year the state and national banks increased their total resources \$7,894,212.21. On the call of November 1, 1918, the resources were shown to be \$57,984,816.69, while by November 17, 1919, they had increased to \$65,789,028.90. Charters were issued to six new banks, four institutions voluntarily liquidated, two of the banks liquidated resulted in the creation of a third bank, while a third went into the organization of a national bank. One bank merged with a national bank, and one bank changed to a national bank. Seven banks have become members of the federal reserve system. Three banks increased their capital stock, one of which, since the close of last year, doubled its capital stock. All the state banks were examined by the examiner's staff, with the exception of two. The state now has a total of 71 state banks, distributed among 27 counties. Sandoval and Valencia counties have none.

LANSING RESIGNS AS SECRETARY OF STATE

Washington, Feb. 17.—Without even a previous hint of a break, Secretary of State Robert Lansing tendered his resignation last Friday as a member of President Wilson's cabinet, the resignation being promptly accepted by the president. Frank L. Polk, under secretary, is serving as acting secretary in charge of state department affairs, until the president appoints a new member of the cabinet.

Mr. Lansing left office because he was charged by President Wilson with assuming the prerogatives of the chief executive during the past four months in calling and presiding over meetings of the cabinet. His resignation, tendered in a letter under date of February 22 to the president, was accepted by the latter Friday and became effective at once. Under Secretary of State Frank Polk is the ad interim head of the state department, and may be named as Mr. Lansing's successor.

The entire correspondence between the president and Mr. Lansing was made public at the department. The letters, because of the gravity of the charge brought against Mr. Lansing by the president, constitute one of the most important chapters in the history of any administration of the republic.

Never before in the history of the country has a president accused a secretary, the leading officer of the cabinet, of attempting to usurp presidential prerogatives.

In his letter, tendering his resignation, Mr. Lansing said that he could not "permit to pass unchallenged the imputation that in calling into informal conferences the heads of the executive departments, I sought to usurp your presidential authority."

He explained that he believed the cabinet conferences were for the best interests of the administration and of the republic. He also declared that his belief "was shared by others whom I consulted."

Mr. Lansing had been secretary of state since June 22, 1915, when he succeeded William Jennings Bryan. The "fourish of friendship" in the final letters between the president and Mr. Lansing suggests the famous farewell tendered Mr. Wilson by Mr. Bryan when he stepped out of office. Mr. Bryan said:

"Good-bye, Mr. President. God bless you!"

Mr. Lansing would make no statement in amplification of his correspondence and all that is known of his plans is that he intends to return to New York to re-engage in the practice of law. He probably will take a long rest, however, before returning to active practice.

Before becoming secretary of state Mr. Lansing was counselor of the state department. Ever since 1892 Mr. Lansing has specialized in international law and has been a well known figure in diplomatic circles.

Rev. A. G. Crowder left last evening for Albuquerque where he will attend the conference of workers in the interest of the Interchurch World Movement.